Hon J. Baxter
M.C.

Oxford Democrat.

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From the Yankee Farmer.

THE GRAIN WORM.

This insect is sometimes called wheat fly, and frequently, though improperly, the weevil. The weevil destroys grain in the granary; the wheat fly, or rather grain fly, lays eggs between the hull and kernel of wheat, and sometimes other grain, while the kernel is very small, usually when the grain is in blossom, and the worms destroy the kernel by feeding upon the milk or juices which should nourish it. This is the most destructive to the crops of the farmer of all the class of depredators. He feeds mostly on that grain on which we principally depend for the staff of life. The damage done by these insects in this country for only a few years past, is very great. Much less injury was done in the State of Maine, last season, than was apprehended at the time they were committing their ravages, and yet it is generally allowed that one tenth of the wheat crop was destroyed. We suppose that the whole wheat crop was as much as 1,500,000 bushels, then one ninth, which is one tenth of what the whole would have been without injury, is 166,666 bushels, which at $2, the present price, would make the enormous sum of $333,332 lost in one year by only one State. This should arouse every farmer to the importance of learning every possible remedy against this formidable enemy, to give the most diligent attention to the habits of these insects, and be industrious and exact in making experiments; for their destruction, or to prevent their ravages, and when he learns any thing that is useful, he should communicate it to the public.

We do not now introduce this subject for the purpose of describing this common foe, or prescribing a remedy, many have been prescribed, but none that are generally relied on—but we wish to call the attention of our readers to it and excite inquiry, that more light may be thrown upon it. A few months ago we published the following resolve of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, we now republish it, as it is on a very important subject, and this number of the Farmer will have an extensive circulation where it was not read before. We hope that every individual who sees this article, that can give any useful information on the subject, will communicate it for the benefit of the community, though he may not give all that information required to entitle him to the premiums offered. In addition to the following premiums, we offer ten dollars in the Yankee Farmer, past, present, or future volumes, and five dollars in garden seeds.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

At the semi-annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held in Winthrop on the 30th day of August last, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

As apathy may be injurious, if not criminal, in an affair where the staff of life is concerned, therefore,

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society be requested to offer a premium of ten dollars to the person, wherever he may reside, who shall produce, in writing, directed to them, the most satisfactory history of the insects called "grain worms," which have of late been so injurious to the grain in many places,—describing when and in what shape they first appear—where from—their several metamorphoses, and how their changes take place, with their appearances during the several stages or changes,—in what stage of their existence they do the most injury, and how they do it. Whether they effect any harm after the grain is harvested and threshed,—where they are lodged,—in what state or condition in the cold part of the season, or winter—where in the day or night time during the season when they do the most injury, together with the most satisfactory mode of putting an end to their depredations.

Also, whether the application of lime, ashes, or any other material to the grain or blade, while growing, is or may be useful, and if so, particularly as to the time and manner of its application. Whether late or early sown grain is most likely to be injured by them, with the best mode of preparing the seed and land to prevent injury. Whether they do most injury in low or high land, and the reason of the difference, if any there be. No premium is to be awarded unless a majority of the Trustees shall apprehend that some one is entitled to it by producing something useful. Said Trustees are requested to publish the foregoing resolve in the Maine Farmer, with the time and manner said communications are to be made known to them, and to make known the whole of said communication to this society at some future meeting.

In pursuance to the foregoing Resolution, the Trustees offer a premium of Ten Dollars upon the terms therein stated. The communications upon this subject to be addressed to them at Winthrop, before the first day of February next, that they may be examined and the premium awarded at the next annual meeting. The several communications to be at the disposal of the Society, and the information contained to be given to the public, shall be deemed most useful, by the Society.

SAM'L. P. BENSON,
NATHAN FOSTER,
OAKES HOWARD, } Trustees.

Winthrop, Nov. 1, 1837.

In addition to the above premium of ten dollars, offered by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, the publisher of the Maine Farmer will add Ten Dollars, to be paid in volumes of the Farmer, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th vols. neatly bound.

N. B. It is hoped that the above will be published in every newspaper in the State.

MORAL BEAUTIES OF NEW ENGLAND. It is our moral associations that must bind us forever to the land of our fathers. It is a land of equal rights; its soil is not polluted by a slave. It is a land of religious freedom: no hierarchy can here exalt its head, no pontiff can hurl his thunders over a trembling and prostrate multitude. It is a land of industry and toil; affording in this a constant pledge of the manly virtues. It is a land of knowledge and progressive improvement. In no part of the world is so liberal a provision made by law for public instruction. It is a land whose inhabitants have already fulfilled the high duties to which they have been called. Other nations have gathered more laurels in the field of blood; other nations have twined more garlands, and sung louder praises for their poets and orators and philosophers;—but where has romantic courage and adventurous skill been more strikingly exhibited?—Where has practical wisdom been better displayed? In the hour of danger, her sons have been foremost in the battle. In every contest for the rights of mankind, her voice has always been raised on the side of freedom. And now that she stands possessed of every thing which civil and political liberty can bestow, she is vigilant and jealous for the preservation of her rights, and is among the first to resist encroachment.

[Haven's Remains.

MISTAKES OF PARENTS. There is a mistaken notion in the minds of many parents, that a little ardent spirits is not only harmless, but necessary for children, that it is an antidote against worms and many other diseases incident to the young. The ablest physicians our country can boast have irrefragably demonstrated they are not only not beneficial to man, at any period of life, much less so in youth, but that they are highly detrimental to health, and sow the seeds of divers diseases and maladies, which prematurely destroy life. Is there any parent who has any regard for his character, who, if he were to know for certainty, that his son would be a drunkard, would not rather follow him to the grave, than to have him live to be such a detestable character? Hear then the voice of warning. Train up your children without the use of rum. Set before them the horrid evils it entails upon human beings, and when they become old they will have abundant cause to bless the father that begat and the mother that sustained them.

THE HAPPY MINER.

"There's danger in the mines, old man." I asked of an aged miner, who, with his arms bent, leaned against the side of the immense vault absorbed in meditation —"must be a fearful life."

The old man looked at me with a steadfast, but somewhat vacant stare, and then in half broken sentences he uttered—"Danger—where is there not—on the earth or beneath it—in the mountain or in the valley—on the ocean or in the quiet of nature's most hidden spot—where is there not danger?—where has not death left some token of his presence?" "True," I replied, "but the vicissitudes of life are various; the sailor seeks his living on the waters, and he knows each moment that they may engulph him—the hunter seeks death in the wild woods—and the soldier in the battle field—and the miner knows not but the spot where he now stands to-morrow may be his tomb."

"It is so, indeed," replied the old man—"we find death in the means we seek to perpetuate life—'tis a strang riddle—who shall solve it?"

"Have you long followed this occupation?" I asked, somewhat struck with the old man's manner.

"From a boy—I drew my first breath in the mines—I shall yield it up in their gloom."

"You have seen some of those vicissitudes," said I, "to which you have just now alluded.',

"Yes," he replied, with a faltering voice, "I have. There was a time that three tall boys looked up to me and called me father. They were sturdy striplings! Now it seems but yesterday they stood before me so proud in their strength — and I filled too with a father's vanity. But the Lord chasteneth the proud heart. Where are they now? I saw the youngest—he was dearest of the flock — his mother's spirit seemd to have settled on him—crushed at my feet a bleeding mass. We were together—so near that his hot blood sprung up into my face, Molton lead had been less lasting than those fearful drops.—One moment and his light laugh was in my ears; the next, and the large mass came;—there was no cry—no look of terror—but the transition to eternity was as the lightning's flash—and my poor boy lay crushed beneath the fearful load. It was an awful moment—but time that change in all things brought relief—and I had still two sons. But my cup of affliction was not yet full. They too were taken from me. Side by side they died—not as their brother—but the fire damp caught their breath, and left them scorched and lifeless. They brought them home to the old man—his fair jewels—than whom earth's richest treasures in his sight had no price—and told him he was childless and alone. It is a strange decree that the old plant should thus survive the stripling things it shaded, and for whom it would have died a thousand times. Is it surprising that I should wish to die here in the mines?"

"You have indeed," I replied, "drank of affliction. Whence did you derive consolation?"

The old man looked up—'From heaven—God gave and he hath taken away—blessed be his name. I bowed my head to the miner's pious prayer—and the old man passed on.

NIAGARA.

A Washingtonian who took a trip to the Falls last season, thus speaks of the effect upon his feelings:

'The effect upon the feelings, of this gigantic prodigy of nature (the falls,) may not be easily described. I have frequently read of the sentiment of his own nothingness which it excites in the beholder. With me it had no such effect, I felt as if in the immediate presence of the great Creator—his heavenly bow of peace and beauty hanging over the vapery tribute of the waters. My mind was filled with ideas of immensity and power, and my soul seemed divested of its load of earth, and hovering in contemplation towards the great source of existence—material and intellectual—at whose word the seas were filled with waters, waters with the finny brood—the shell-fish and the leviathan—& the earth covered with verdure, forestes and fruits. He, who before the wild savage wandered in pursuit of game upon these rocky cliffs, commanded this flood to thunder and foam—untired, unchanged, unabated, from age to age—created not man, in all the mysteries of his elevated nature, for a transitory existence. No—when the stars shall cease to hang in nightly splendor over this scene—when the tints of the rainbow shall fade upon its bosom—when the blackened walls which surround it shall be molten, and flow like the stream at their base—the glorious intelligence, which can see Deity through the grandeur of his works of sublimity and awe, shall survive to behold Omnipotence face to face, and to glory in the enjoyment of Him above, whose being and whose nature it could appreciate, love and reverence here below. Elevated to such feelings by even the comparatively feeble picture before me, of His attributes of power and goodness—so thought I, and so I felt at Niagara—for my soul could only contain this absorbing sentiment—*The Creator, God—is here!*

PUBLIC MEN. "The trait that I have observed in you," added the Frenchman with a smile "most prejudicial to your chances of distinction is that you are too philosophical, too apt to *cui bono* all the exertions that interfere with the indolence of cultivated leisure. And you must not suppose, Maltravers, that an active career will be a path of roses. At present you have no enemies; but the moment you attempt distinctions you will be abused, calumniated, reviled. You will be shocked at the wrath you excite, and sigh for your old obscurity, and consider, as Franklin has it, that 'you have paid too dear for the whistle.' But in return for individual enemies, what a noble recompense to have made the public itself your friend perhaps even posterity your familiar. Besides," added de Montaigne, with almost a religious solemnity in his voice, "there is a conscience of the head as well as the heart, and in old age we feel as much remorse, if we have wasted our natural talents, as we have perverted our natural virtues. The profound and exultant satisfaction with which a man feels that he has not lived in vain—that he has entailed on the world an heirloom of instruction or delight—looks back upon departed struggles as one of the happiest emotions of which the conscience can be capable.—What indeed are the petty faults we commit as individuals, effecting but a narrow circle, ceasing with our own life, to the incalculable and everlasting good we may produce, as public men, by one book or one law. Depend upon it that the Almighty who sums up all the good and all the evil done by his creatures in a just balance, will not judge the august benefactors of the world with the same severity as those drones of society who have no great services to show in the internal leger as a set off to the indulgence of their small vices. These things, rightly considered, Maltravers, you will have every inducement that can tempt a lofty mind and a pure ambition to awaken from the voluptuous indolence of the literary Sybarate—and contend worthily in the world's wide Altis for a great prize.—Bulwer.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE SIR EDMUND NAGLE. When a young man, travelling in a post chaise up Shooters hill, a highwayman rode up, presented a pistol into the window and demanded money or life. Sir Edmund, then a very athletic man, seized the arm of the ruffian, twisted the pistol from it, dragged him through the window, and placing him beside him to keep him quiet, ordered the post boy to drive on. The humble supplications of the highwayman were answered with "Be easy boy, be easy, I wont hurt ye." Still the conscience stricken robber kept pleading till at length the chaise reached the captain's lodgings, when he handed the fellow out of the coach, walked him up to a garret, and locked themselves in. He then took off his own coat and said, "Now sir, I neither mean to hang ye, but I'll just give you a broth of a bating," which having accomplished, he opened the door, bade the robber be off, and next time he stopped a coach, to rap at the window and ask if Pat Nagle was inside, before he ventured to poke his pistol into it.

NEWSPAPERS. The Honorable Judge Longstreet says, "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, and amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending is the *gazette* he takes.—It is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price.

Every parent, whose son is off from him at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school-mates who had, and others, who had not access to newspapers. Other things equal, the first was always decidly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain: they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events as well as a copious and interesting miscellany which youths will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else.

A father of an interesting family residing near Detroit, stopped the only paper he had ever allowed himself or family, and solely on the ground that he could not afford the expense. This man chews up fourteen dollars and sixty cents worth of tobacco every year.

"Education is a better safeguard for liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster; we must raise the wages of the recruiting sergeant."

Edward Everett.

PRESENCE OF MIND—BUSINESS HABITS.—Mr. John K Simpson, who received such a severe contusion in the head the other day by the upsetting of an omnibus in South Boston, that it was not thought he could long survive, without stopping to make complaints of pain, or even waiting for the wound to be dressed, called for pen, ink, and paper, drew up his will with as much regularity and precision as if nothing had happened. There was no doubt at the time but his skull was fractured; but it was afterwards ascertained that such was not the fact, and he is now out of danger. It requires a man of sterling business habits to transact business matters with so much composure when he considers himself hanging, as it were, upon the threshold of eternity. Even Stephen Girard himself quailed when the grim tyrant stared him full in the face.—*Boston Times.*

CONSOLATION FOR LETTER WRITERS.—The following astonishing fact is mentioned in the report of the postmaster general namely, that the number of dead letters returned to the General Post Office, is 9000,000, annually.

How many are thus exculpated from the curses heaped upon them for dereliction of punctilio. How many indicters of fond epistles that anxiously awaited for responses till "hope deferred," engendered cold indifference and bitter resentment, may herein find a clue to the mysterious, causes, which either nipped in the bud or afterwards interrupted a cherished correspondence. How many heart-broken swains that found their plighted vows apparently scorned with contumely, may thus learn charity and forbearance.—*New York Star.*

INSULT TO THE QUEEN.—A monomaniac, by the name of John Good, late a Captain in the 10th Hussars, had committed a gross outrage" on the little Queen, which is the most exciting incident of the papers. Her Majesty was passing in the open carriage to Buckingham Palace, when Good suddenly sprang to the side of her carriage, and, holding up his fist in a threatening manner, made use of obscene language, and with an oath designated her Majesty by the most opprobrious epithet that can be applied to a female, adding, "and I'll have you off your throne and your mother too." He then ran off. Her Majesty did not appear to feel any alarm, and the carriage proceeded. Good was soon apprehended, and during his examination continually interrupted the witnesses, saying, "he did not care a d—n what they said about him; he was King of England, King John the Second, and that the present was the eigth year of his reign." He imagines himself to be the son of George IV and his Queen Caroline. He had played off some of his cantrips before this affair, and had been brought up two or three times at various police offices always asserting his royal birth and pretensions to the throne. He was committed as insane.

Impartiality.—Some people consider themselves impartial, because, instead of adopting any new errors, they merely adhere to their old ones; as old men think they avoid all fashions in dress, by always sticking to one.

Cherry Tree Gum.—The gum that exudes from the trunk and branches of a cherry tree is said to be equal to gum arabic. Hesselquist relates that during a siege more than one hundred men were kept alive for two months nearly, without any other sustenance than a little of this gum taken into the mouth sometimes and suffered gradully to dissolve.—*English paper.*

Women's praise of each other.—Women, when they praise each other, extol the good sense of the beautiful and the charms of the homely; they laud the voice of the peacock and the plumage of the nightingale.

Again.—The tender soul of woman seeks, like the bee, buds and blossoms; men, on the other hand, like the wasp, nothing but fruit.

ANCIENT AGRICULTURE.

From the earliest accounts of the eastern nations, we have reason to think that agriculture has at all times, been understood by them in considerable perfection; seeing they were always supplied not only with the necessaries, but the luxuries of life. As soon as the descendants of Abraham were settled in Palestine, they generally became husbandmen, from the chief of the tribes Judah to the lowest branch of the family of Benjamin. High birth or rank at that time did not make any distinction, for agriculture was considered as the most honorable of all employments. Witness the illustrious example of Gideon, Saul, and David.

The Chaldeans, who inhabited the country where agriculture doubtless had its birth, carried that art to a degree of excellence unknown in former times. They cultivated their soil with great care, and found out some means of restoring fertility to an exhausted soil, by having plentiful harvests in succession, and they were not obliged like their predecessors, to change situations to obtain a sufficiency for themselves and their numerous flocks and herds. The Egyptians, who, from the natural fertility of their country, by the overflowing of the Nile, raised every year vast quantities of corn, where so sensible of the blessings resulting from agriculture that they ascribed the invention of that art to Osiris, the chief *God*. They also regarded Isis, their second deity, as the discoverer of wheat and barley, which before grew wild in the fields. Their superstitous gratitude was carried so far, as to worship those animals that was employed in tillage; and even to the produce of their hands, as leeks, onions, &c.

It is also related of the ancient Persians, on the most respectable authority, that their kings laid aside their grandeur once every month, to eat with husbandmen. This is a striking instance of the high estimation which they held agriculture. It was a saying of theirs, that he who sows the ground with care and diligence, acquires a greater degree of religious merit, than he could have gained by the repetition of ten thousand prayers.

From the Eastern Argus.

SYNOPSIS OF THE WAR REPORT.

The Florida war is the first subject treated of. The Secretary goes into a detailed account of the causes which have operated to defer the consummation of the war to this late period. He compliments the bravery of our troops. Want of experience on the part of some of the officers, and the employment of drafted men or volunteers, have rendered the war more expensive than it otherwise would have been.

Every department of the staff of the army requires to be augmented.

The Quartermaster's Department requires not only some enlargement, but the addition of higher grades, to render it adequate to the duties required of it. The deficiency in the number of officers provided for this service has been sensibly felt from the commencement of our late border disturbances. The Department of the Adjutant General is entirely inadequate to perform its appropriate duties, and it is recommended that it be enlarged so as to supply assistant adjutants general to each division and department of the army. Since the establishment of the Commissariat of Subsistence, great regularity and economy have been introduced in furnishing the supplies of the army—but in order to render it more complete an addition of at least four officers to the present establishment is recommended.

An immediate increase of the corps of topographical engineers is recommended. The extensive range of duties which have of late years

useless habit.—*Cincin. News.*

devolved on this corps, renders its increase a matter of necessity as well as of economy. It is physically impracticable, as the corps is now constituted, to obey the injunctions of Congress, and in consequence it has been found necessary to employ about thirty civil engineers. The duties of this corps require the combined knowledge of militia and engineers, and members of it should always accompany armies in the field. The Secretary also says that the employment of the topographical engineers of the army by States and incorporated companies is a disadvantage to the government, and should be dispensed with for the future, which it may easily be now, as the demand for civil engineers has created them. The commander of the army of the south says emphatically, in a late communication to the Adjutant General:

"Had the topographical engineers been employed in their appropriate duties in Florida only one year in the sixteen since we have obtained possession of the country, from two to three millions of dollars might have been saved in the expenditures of the war."

The Secretary recommends that—

"There be created a staff corps, to consist of one brigadier general, chief of the staff, six colonels, six lieutenant colonels, eight majors, twenty captains, and twenty first lieutenants, who shall exercise all the functions, and perform all the duties at present exercised and performed by the Quatermaster General, Adjutant General, Inspectors General, Commissary General of Subsistence, and their assistants, and also by the topographical engineers; and that the Commissariat of Purchases, and the medical staff of the army, be attached to the said staff corps, thus uniting under one head a homogenous body sufficiently numerous to ensure promotion within itself, create an *usprit de corps*, excite emulation and keep alive hope." * *

Also—"The addition of three regiments of infantry, and that the companies both of artillery and infantry should be increased to sixty-four rank and file, with authority vested in the President to augment their number, not exceeding one hundred men, whenever the exigencies of the country may require it."

This increase of the rank and file, and staff of the army here recommended, by which its efficiency would be greatly augmented, and its administration rendered much more economical has become necessary, independently of the causes assigned, from our greatly extended frontier, from the number and description of our maratime fortresses, and from the large body of Indians which the humane and enlightened policy pursued by the Government towards that people has concentrated upon our western borders.

In 1821, when the army was reduced to 6,127 men, the extent of our Frontier did not exceed 6,373 miles. It is now 8,500 miles, and most of our principal harbors and bays have been fortified by extensive works, and the Indians concentrated upon the western-line, so as to present a front of not less than 45,000 warriors.

"The protection due by the Government to the inhabitants of this extensive and exposed portion of our country would require a much larger force than is here proposed, if their safety were made to depend entirely upon the regular army; and I would respectfully recommend the construction of a chain of permanent fortresses along that line, and a competent organization of the militia of the frontier states, as important and necessary auxiliaries for this purpose. If any danger is to be apprehended from an army of fifteen thousand men scattered along a frontier of more than 8,000 miles, and commanded by officers educated to reverence the laws and cherish the freedom of their country, it is effectually to be guarded against by a proper organization of the militia. Their aggregate force is now little short of a million and a half men, and whatever may be their efficiency against a foreign enemy, they may always be relied upon when the liberties of the country are assailed."

The measures of defence for the border settlements, will be fully treated in answer to a call of Congress for information on that subject.

The report of the Chief Engineer shows that some further increase of this corps is rendered necessary, from the great accumulation of public works confided to its charge. It is recommended that those graduates from West Point who are deemed adequate, should alone be added to this corps, and that its officers be placed on the same footing as those of the cavalry of the United States. The appointment of an inspector of fortifications, with the rank of colonel whose duty it shall be, under the orders of the Chief Engineer, to make regular and systematic inspections of all the fortifications and public works under the superintendence of that officer, is also recommended.

The very important work of deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi has not yet been commenced—every thing was in readiness to enter on the work about the middle of December, but at the recommendation of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, the whole matter was submitted to a Board of Engineers, consisting of Col. Totten, Col. Thayer and Capt. Chase, who have required further preliminary surveys, in order to enable them to form a correct opinion as to the character of the works most likely to be successful in improving the navigation of the mouths of this river. The operations on the great raft, in the Red river, closed on the 25th of May, for want of funds, with the exception of one boat, which worked until the end of June. During the season, 12 miles and a half of this dense mass of wood have been removed. The part now remaining, being four hundred and forty yards in length, was formed by the freshet of 1836, and the expense of removing it is estimated at $50,000. Parties are now making the required examinations for the military road along the western frontier ordered by the act of July 2, 1836, and as soon as they are completed, and the sites for permanent post determined upon, the survey and works for opening the road designated by Congress, will be commenced, unless otherwise ordered.

Charleston harbor has received the attention of the Department, and a plan for protecting Sullivan's Island from the encroachments of the sea has received its approval. The ordnance corps, organized in 1832, requires some enlargement, in order to render it efficient.—The public interest will be promoted by the addition of two majors and ten first lieutenants.—But, above all, this branch of the service demands the creation, by law, of a mixed board of artillery and ordnance, to be composed of officers of rank and experience, to digest a general system of ordnance and small arms for the use of the United States.

The establishment of a National Foundary, is again recommended, and the erection of a manufactory of small arms west of the Allegany mountains. The sale of the lead mines belonging to the United States, is deemed expedient. The Secretary recommends that the disbursements to the Indians be made through civil officers, instead of, as heretofore, the military, and that a more liberal compensation be given to agents and interpreters—and also that the business connected with the investment of funds belonging to the Indians be transferred to the Treasury Department. The several Indian treaties which have been made are referred to—they have been of an advantageous character to the U. States. Of the propriety of persevering in the system of removing the Indians beyond the evil influences which surround them within the States and Territories, and which were fast working their destruction there can be no doubt. The report of the superintendents represent the early emigrants as living in comfort and abundance, and improving in the useful arts; and hopes may now be entertained of the preservation of the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent, and of their gradual civil civilization.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows the probable increase of the disbursements for the ensuing year, raising the estimation from $1,503,936 to $2,532,139, principally from the operation of the third section of the law of the 4th of July, 1636.

Some legal organization for the purpose of establishing a fund for the support of invalid officers and soldiers and the widows and children of such of them as may die in the service, is recommended, as is also a moderate increase of pay to soldiers, non-commissioned officers of the artillery and infantry of the United States from the rank of second lieutenants to that of lieutenant colonel.

The whole amount required under the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1837, for purchasing suitable sites for hospitals on the Western rivers and lakes, will be $39,968, being an excess, over and above the sum appropriated, of $24,968.

From the Eastern Argus.

HISTORY SET RIGHT.

The federalists have had much to say about the *"experiments,"* and *"specie-humbugs"* of the past and present administrations—but in all they have said there has been very little of truth. If the reader is anxious to know something of the fruits of GEN. JACKSON'S *"experiments,"* we desire that he will read with attention the following extract from a speech by Mr. Senator BENTON, on a bill relative to the Banks in the District of Columbia; and to the passing within the District of the miserable *shin-plasters* which the federalists are for substituting for *hard money*, and which constiutes the currency which they are laboring to fasten on the community. Mr BENTON deals in *facts*—facts which will arrest the attention of the people, and secure their approbation for the hard money policy of Presidents JACKSON and VAN BUREN.

Mr Benton said that General Jackson and his friends had been the subjects of many attempts at wit, for what was called their experiments on the currency, and he presumed that many had repeated that phrase, without precisely knowing what those experiments were. To all such he had a little information to give; and that was, to show them what those experiments were what success has attended them, and what it is that the opposers of those experiments have been, and now are, opposing.—This was easily done, for they were compressed into three resolutions, which he (Mr B.) had the honor, some years since, to draw up, and to submit to the Senate. They were:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to consider and report to the Senate and to the House respectfully, what alterations, if any, are necessary to be made:

"1. In the value of the gold coined at the mint of the United States, so as to check the exportation of that coin and to restore it to circulation in the United States.

"2. In the laws relative to foreign coins, so as to restore the gold and silver coin of foreign nations to their former circulation within the United States.

"3. In the joint resolution of 1816. (for the better collection of the revenues,) so as to exclude all bank notes under twenty dollars from revenue payments after a given period, and to make the revenue system of the United States instrumental in the gradual suppression of the small note circulation, and the introduction of gold and silver for the *common currency* of the country."

These were the experiments, *first* to correct the gold standard; *secondly*, to restore foreign coins to circulation; *thirdly*, to effect the gradual supyression of paper currency under twenty dollars. These were the objects; but, before we see what success has attended our exertions to accomplish them, let us see what was the actual state of the currency at that time, to wit at the veto session of 1832. It was this: Of gold, there was not a single piece in circulation; of silver there was, according to the estimate of a Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr Webster,) speaking on data furnished by the Bank of the United States, *"from twenty to twenty-two millions of dollars;"* and of bank notes there was a general deluge of the smallest denominations, down to one dollar. This was the state of the currency in 1832, when General Jackson and his friends undertook to improve its condition. Now for the result of their labors. Of gold, the circulation had been created, from nothing, to twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, and the standard adopted by us has been found to be so precisely accurate that the premium on American gold and American silver is now exactly the same! Our silver has been increased till it amounts, with the gold, to upwards of eighty millions of dollars; and the small note circulation under twenty dollars was in a course of gradual seppression in every State in which the political friends of General Jackson were in the majority. This was the state of the experiment in May last, when all the banks in the Union suddenly closed their vaults, and have remained closed ever since. They all closed, though all could not have desired to do so; and which did not, and which did, will be as distinctly seen in the division on the inpending question of resumption, as if it had been openly declared at the time the banks shut up.

To show the merit of the reform in the currency effected by General Jackson and his friends, Mr B. had recourse to another test, that of the exports and imports of specie; and he read a table which he had obtained from the Treasury Department. It only went back to the year 1821, which was the earliest date that could be obtained; and from that time until 1832, the year to the veto on the United States Banks charter, the results stood thus:

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1821	$8,064,890	$10,478,059
1822	3,369,846	10,810,189
1823	5,097,896	6,372,987
1824	8,379,835	7,014,552
1825	6,150,765	8,797,055
1826	6,880,960	4,704,553
1827	8,152,130	8 014,880
1828	7,489,741	8,243,476
1829	7,403,612	4,924 020
1830	8,155,964	2,178,772
1831	7,305,945	9.014,931
1832	5,907,504	5,656,340

This presents a period of twelve years of imports and exports; and these twelve years cover that precise portion of the existence of the Bank of the United States which is celebrated by its friends as *the ne plus ultra* of perfection; and what was the result? Why, that our exports of specie exceeded our imports; that our exports amounted to the enormous sum of $85,280, 368, while our imports amounted to $83,356,662, and that the effect of this exportation was to leave the country with no more than twenty or twenty-two millions of specie to sustain all its banking and all its commercial operations!

In the year 1832, the year of the veto message, General Jackson and his friends first commenced their efforts to improve the currency; and the result is shown in this table:

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1833	$7,070 378	$2,614.952
1834	17,911,632	1,676,258
1835	13,131,447	5,748,174
1836	12,166,372	4,435,815
1837	10,954,432	6,714,990

Behold the difference, said Mr B. Here in the short space of five years, we have an import of upwards of sixty-two millions; an export of almost nothing. Making an allowance for the gold coined at the mint, the specie brought in by passengers, and not registered at the custom-houses, and the actual increase of specie for the last five years, averages twelve millions per annum; and this great increase has been the salvation of the country, and enabled it to ride out the storm of the present bank supension, and to triumph over it; for complete and proud will be the triumph of the country over the diabolical design to impose upon it a broken bank paper, and shin-plaster currency! If there had been no more specie in the country in May last, than there was at the time of the veto message in 1832, the country would have been crushed! but eighty millions, instead of twenty, has saved the country; and shown that it is able to stand the shock of a universal suspension of specie payments by the banks.—Such is the strength of General Jackson's policy—so wisely is it founded in correct principles that even in this year of bank suspensions, and in defiance of all attempts to drive specie from the country, there has been an importation of near eleven millions, and an export of only six millions and three quarters; and we are now ready to begin another year, with the double advantage of the foreign exchanges in our favor, and the whole of last year's crop just ready to go to market. The imports of specie for this year must then be immense, probably as great as they were the year after the panic, when they amounted to near eighteen millions reported at the customs besides several millions brought by emigrants, and not reported. Such is the fruit of General Jackson's policy; and if that policy can be continued a few years longer, our stock of gold and silver will continue to increase until every part of the Union, like Holland and France, is saturated with the precious metals, and until the most undaunted advocate for shin-plasters and broken bank notes will be forced to admit that there is no necessity for such vile and filthy substitutes for specie.

Mr B. contrasted the five years' result of General Jackson's experiments with the preceding twelve years' regulation of the currency by the Bank of the United States. The difference was, a LOSS of two millions of specie in the twelve years of bank, and a GAIN of sixty millions in the five years of General Jackson's experiment. This was the difference; and this difference shows, that if the experiment had only begun a few days sooner, we should now have had as much gold and silver as the business of the whole Union could possibly employ; and if it can now be continued a few years longer, we shall soon have as much as can possibly be used. Look at the imports! they are always large. They are the natural effect of the exportation of our annual crop of one hundred millions worth of cotton, tobacco, rice, and other articles. These have brought, are bringing, and will continue to bring, annually, eight, ten, fifteen, eighteen millions of dollars, to say nothing of what is brought by emigrants. If the experiment continues, the mass of these annual imports will remain in the country until the country is saturated with specie; then the surplus will overflow of itself. But if the enemies of the experiment succeed, and especially if they old policy of the Bank of the United States, will prevail. Exportation of specie will be the order of the day! The states again be drained of forty-two millions, as they were from 1817 to 1832. The whole will go to England. Exports will be made to exceed imports; and at the end of some years we shall be brought back to that vaunted period of 1832, with from *"twenty to twenty-two millions of specie;"* and the whole business of the country—crops, commerce, exchanges, real and personal property, stocks, and every Government, State and Federal—the prey of the Bank of the United States.

Having shown that the specie in the country was increased from 1832 to 1837, from twenty millions to eighty millions, Mr B, wished the friends of the non-resumption banks to reconcile an apparent contradiction. It was this: that with only twenty millions of specie in 1832, they held the currency to be the soundest safest, and finest upon earth! and now, with eighty millions of specie in the country, they hold the country to be utterly ruined, and totally unable to raise picayunes and ninepences to carry to the post office or to the market!—This was a contradiction which he wished to see reconciled: and until it was reconciled, he must be permitted to believe that, as eighty millions is four times greater then twenty millions, so is the country this day four times more able to pay specie in 1837 than it was in 1832. * * * * *

Mr B. said the policy of General Jackson would succeed. It was right in itself, and would succeed. It might be frustrated temporarily by a combination of banks, and was now frustrated by them; but there were good banks and bad banks in the country, and a division would take place among them; and in that division every bank and every political party will take its own station. Gold and silver, now four times more abundant in the United States than they were five years ago, will continue to increase; the public determination to have them will increase just in the proportion to the efforts to deprive the country of them; detestation of shin plasters and broken banks notes will increase in proportion to the efforts to continue them in circulation; and, eventually, the day of recoil, of revulsion, must come. Shin-plasters will be put down, no matter who cherishes them; banks will have to resume or die, no matter who opposes the resumption; gold will come into circulation, no matter who hates gold; hard money will be the common currency of the country, no matter who wishes the contrary; a pestiferous issue of small bank notes under twenty dollars, will be suppressed, no matter who is for small notes; banks will be made responsible for their debts, no matter who is for irresponsibility. These things will come to pass, not because this man or that man says so, but because they are right in themselves; and what is right in itself will eventually succeed in every moral and intelligent community. Yes! *"the experiment"* has increased our specie, in five years from twenty millions to eighty millions; it is now increasing it at the rate of many millions per annum; it will continue to increase until the whole country is filled with gold and silver, until the quantity is so great that resistance can no longer be made to its circulation; and then broken bank paper, shin-plasters, and all their friends and supporters, will sink together. These things will happen, they will come to pass, but not without contest and arduous struggling. Great will be the effort to keep up the broken bank and shin-plaster system—an effort doubly directed to force the circulation of this trash, and to resist all measures to restore the constitutional currency. We see this circulation forced and pushed every where; we see all attempts to check it universally and systematically opposed. In the New York convention of banks, in the Congress of the United States, in the State Legislatures, it is all the same thing, and by the same party. Opposition! opposition! opposition! to all the measures in place of those opposed, to coerce the resumption. This opposition is made by the Bank of the United States and its friends. That institution and its friends now stand as the SOLE OBSTACLES to the resumption of specie payments. They struggle against the public good, and against the swelling tide of public opinion. But this unnatural struggle will cease; it will cease under the accumulated masses of gold and silver which "the experiments" has brought, is bringing, and will continue to bring, into this bank-ridden and shin-plastered nation.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 9, 1838.

MR. FLETCHER. Our readers will probably feel little interest in the question of veracity agitated between this gentleman and some of his friends, some account of which we have heretofore published for the purpose of shewing the manner in which federal electioneering matter is got up, and how much reliance is to be placed in the partizan assertions even of the most respectable of that class of politicians. We should not have alluded to the subject again were it not that our opponents might think we did the gentleman in question injustice in not stating that he had published a defence of his conduct; in which he appears to have adopted the advice of some of his political friends, that his safest course was to stick to his first lie. He now asserts that his speech was substantially true, and of course takes back his confessions on the floor of the House, that many of the statements contained in that speech were incorrect. The journals of the House shew that many of the assertions contained in his speech were untrue, and he dared not deny it. The fact does not admit of dispute. He denies that he revised or corrected his speech for the press, but he admits that he read it after its publication, and circulated it. The additional infamy of having corrected and revised it before publication, if there be any, would not materially affect his reputation. The Atlas has consented to share with him in his disgrace, and now takes back all it has said against him and admits that he did not revise the speech for publication. This whether it be true or false will not injure the reputation of that paper. It stated what was not true in the first place or does so now. Some appear to think that its present course is taken with a view to help Mr. Fletcher from his difficulty; but the more probable cause is that it felt jealous of the reputation he was acquiring, and was fearful of losing the rank it has heretofore held in public estimation. We admit that it is in some danger.

We lay before our readers the doings of the Legislature so far as they have come to hand. It was well understood that there was a decided federal majority in the House, and its organization manifests it. The report of the Committee appointed to count the votes for Governor, we have not yet seen. It is rumored that, if all the votes returned are counted, Mr. Kent will have between two and three hundred majority. Our readers must wait until next week for his speech. A wish to keep our readers informed of the sayings and doings of the Legislature will exclude from our columns, much of the miscellaneous matter, which we have heretofore furnished. We trust this will be satisfactory to our readers as all ought to feel an interest in what their servants are doing, and to understand the measures proposed by those to whom the business of legislation is entrusted.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1838.

The Senate, at 10 o'clock, was called to order by Mr. SOULE of Cumberland, and on his motion Mr. BOUTELLE of Kennebec was called to the chair.

The following Senators were present:

1st District. Levi J. Ham, Samuel Mildram, Stephen Woodman Jr.

2d. Rufus Soule, Nathan L. Woodbury, Roscoe G. Greene, Nathaniel S. Littlefield.

3d. Benjamin Randall, Johnson Jaques, Lucius Barnard, Edward Robinson.

4th. Timothy Boutelle, Hiram Belcher, John T. P. Dumont.

5th. Samuel S. Heagan, Jesse Smart.

6th. Sewall Lake.

7th. Thomas Robinson.

8th. No choice.

9th. Daniel Emery, Eben. Higgins.

10th. Daniel Steward Jr., Cyrus Fletcher.

11th. Job Prince, Edward L. Osgood.

On motion of Mr. EMERY of Penobscot, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Emery, Greene of Cumberland, and Steward of Somerset, to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that a quorum of Senators is present and ready to be qualified according to the provisions of the constitution. The committee having performed the duty, reported accordingly, and in a few minutes the Governor and Council came in and administered the oaths of office.

On motion of Mr. HAM of York, Ordered, That Messrs Ham, Higgins of Penobscot and Belcher of Kennebec, be a committee to examine, sort and count the votes for President of the Senate, for the current political year.—The committee reported the whole number of votes to be 24

Necessary to a choice	13
Nathaniel S. Littlefield has	13
Timothy Boutelle	9
Lusius Barnard	1
Rufus Soule	1

Mr. LITTLEFIELD addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. Chairman—To thank the members of this board for this manifestation of their kindness towards me is but a feeble expression of the feelings which agitate me on this occasion.—When I reflect that with a single exception, I am the youngest member of the present Senate, and that in point of legislative knowledge and experience I am so far behind many of the members I see around me, I almost shrink from the attempt to perform the duties of the station your partiality has assigned me.

But, gentlemen, relying at all times on the friendly aid and assistance of each and every one of you, and begging you to throw the mantle of charity over the errors I shall commit in the discharge of my duty, I accept the office you have assigned me, and will discharge to the best of my abilities its responsible duties.

We are selected by our constituents to per-

form important duties, and in the discharge of these and all other duties incumbent on us as citizens and as men, may we be enabled to look for aid and direction to Him who cannot err.

Messrs Higgins of Penobscot, Woodman of York and Randall of Lincoln were appointed a committee to count the votes for Secretary, who reported the whole number to be 23

Necessary to a choice	12
William Tratton had	15
Josiah Perham Jr.	8

For Messenger (chosen in the same manner) Robert Martin had 19 votes, all that were thrown. The Secretary of State laid on the table the returns of the votes for Governor for 1838.

On motion of Mr. GREENE, Ordered, That Messrs Greene, Steward, Mildram, Prince and Barnard, with such as the House may join, be a committee to examine the returns of votes given in the several cities, towns and plantations in this State, for Governor for the current political year. [The House joined Messrs. Fox of Portland, Vose of Augusta, Hamlin of Hampden, Norton of Canaan, Atwood of Frankfort, Goodenow of Paris, Patten of Bath, Paine of Sanford, M'Lellan of Eastport and Clark of Surrey.

AFTERNOON.

A remonstrance was received against admitting the votes of the town of Fayette, which was referred to the committee appointed to count the votes for Governor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Convention of Representatives was called to order by Mr. Appleton of Portland, and Mr. Prescott of Farmington was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr Paine of Hallowell, a committee of seven was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs Paine of Hallowell, Parris of Buckfield, Buxton of N. Yarmouth, Books of York, M'Crillis of Belfast, Doane of Orrington, and Tenny of Norridgewock, to receive the credentials of members present,—ascertain if there was a quorum present, and report to the Convention. The committee having attended to that duty reported that 93 were necessary to a quorum, and that 177 appeared to be entitled to a seat, and their report was accepted.

Mr Lyman of Portland was appointed to inform the Governor that a quorum of members elect was assembled, and ready to take the oaths of office, whereupon the Governor came in attended by the Sheriff of Kennebec, Council, and heads of the Executive Department, and administered the usual oaths and affirmations to the members elect.

On motion of Mr Sheldon of Gardiner, a committee of 5, consisting of Messrs Sheldon of Gardiner, Goodenow of Paris, Webster of Orono, Levenseler of Thomaston, McLellan of Eastport, was appointed to receive sort and count the votes for Clerk; and having attended to that duty, reported that the whole number of votes was 183

Necessary to a choice	92
GEO. C. GETCHELL, of Anson, has	93
Charles Waterhouse	85
Elisha H Allen	5

Whereupon Mr Getchell was declared duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives for the current political year, who singified his acceptance, and having been duly qualified by taking the oaths required by law, which were administered by Mr Child of Augusta, he entered on the discharge of the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr Norton of Canaan, a committee of 5, consisting of Messrs Norton, Paine of Sandford, Lymon of Portland, Hubbard of Wiscasset, and Howe of Mexico, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Speaker, and having attended to that duty reported that the whole number of votes was 182

Necessary to a choice	92
ELISHA H. ALLEN of Bangor has	100
Hannibal Hamlin of Hampden	82
J. D. Paine of Sanford	1

Mr Allen was therefore declared elected, and signified his acceptance of the office in the following terms: *Gentlemen of the House of Repaesentrtives:*

For this distinguished expression of your confidence I tender you my most respectful thanks. I should, however, hesitate to undertake the responsible duty of presiding over your deliberations, did I not feel that I could confidently rely upon your liberal and generous support. Every member is interested in the observance of the rules and order of the House, for without it you cannot impart either efficiency or respect to your deliberate proceedings.

You have high and noble duties to perform. Our State is gifted in its resources, and its destiny will be strongly influenced by its legislation. I need not assure you that my best services are at your command. My earnest hope is that this session may be distinguished for its harmony and attention to the best interests of the people.

The House then adj. to 3 P. M.

From the New York Daily Express.

THE OUTBREAK IN LOWER CANADA.

BURLINGTON, 12th Dec. 1837.

The Revolution in Canada was commenced by Government, and not by the Patriots. The latter were making no preparation whatever. We know that an outbreaking of popular excitement could not be long delayed; but no three men even had ever put their heads together to arrange any plan. The exuberance of impatient Tory rage was the first to explode. It commenced its full exhibition on the 6th of November—the day of the meeting of the Sons of Liberty. Immediately, what were called prompt measures were adopted—which means that the Attorney General was directed to procure hard swearing enough, or so to twist testimony, as to enable him to commit to prison every leading patriot upon a charge that would not admit of bail. In consequence, warrants were issued: and as each individual heard that one was coming against him, he put himself out of the way for a few days, as he thought. The States, being near, was the place of resort; and, to the surprise of themselves, nearly one hundred Canadians of influence found themselves, within a few days, collected on the borders of Vermont and New York. The same cause brought them all away; but scarcely one had communication with his neighbor previous to leaving. Dr. Nelson, of St. Denis, a bold, brave, energetic, decided man, took a more resolute stand. He told the people of this village that he would remain with them while they would remain by him. Mr. Brown did not leave his house in Montreal until fifteen minutes before the bailiffs were after him. He also left with the intention of going to the States, but in going the country people he found them all ardent for action, and only lamenting want of leaders to call them out. Finding this feeling general, he directed his course to St. Charles, on the right bank of the river Richelieu, about 30 miles below St. Johns, and about the same distance from Montreal. With the inhabitants of the place he was personaly unacquainted, but upon announcing his dessign of forming a camp the utmost readiness was displaid, and immediately the camp was formed. The proceedings at St. Charles and St Denis are detailed elsewhere. Two brigades of British regulars had been driven back on Montreal and a third had arrived within nine miles of St. Denis. The Patriot force assembled was not sufficient to offer a complete resistance to this, and consequently Mr. Brown and Dr. Nelson decided upon discontinuing operations for the moment. They could easily have maintained themselves in the district through the winter, but there was no organized force elsewhere, and in consequence, the whole force of the government would be directed against one district. In conducting a guerilla warfare, the patriots would have been compelled to change positions often, while the British Goths and Vandals would have burned the barns and houses of the innocent, and butchered and violated the defenceless. The American savage is honorable and merciful in warfare, compared to the European soldier, led by European commanders, and controlled supremely by the bloodiness of Provincial Tory counsel.

Upon these considerations the commanders told the people retire homes and arrange their private affairs until winter set in, and that in the meantime they would seek the other chiefs of the party to organize a provisional government, decide upon the plans to be adopted, and prepare for the entire rising of the province.

The revolution of Canada has therefore, we may say, not commenced. The resolution of two men has shown how easy a matter the overturning of British power may be made. The Canadians have proved that they are not only willing and ready to fight, but able to beat the British. The people of Canada are ready to fight. I have gone intimately from farm house to farm house. They have for nearly a year, taken a better common sense view than their leaders. All these resolutions and speeches, and public meetings, say they, are very good; but after all we shall never obtain redress till we fight for it, and the sooner we begin the better. Every Canadian farmer about Montreal, *expects to fight*. It requires nothing from the influential men but to return to their localities, where by one whistle, each may collect his fellow parishoners around him. They will turn out unarmed, rather than be considered chargeable with a want of zeal. The means of carrying on winter's campaign in Canada, are abundant, because every man expects to, and is willing to, make a sacrifice to any extent to support the expense. At this moment there is no embodied patriotic force in Canada, but though not soldiers in barracks, the people are soldiers in their own houses, and can be collected almost as soon as if in barracks.—Throughout the northern part of Vermont and New York, enthusiasm is at its height in favor of the patriots. The people know that the eternal peace on earth of themselves and their property, depends upon the expulsion of European power from the long frontier that hung over them on the north.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS. We have items of intelligence from the Canadas sufficient to fill columns, but contradiction follows so closely on assertion, and their whole complexion is so much distorted by partizan feeling, that we have not thought it worth while to attempt any condensation, to bring them within the limits of our paper.

In Lower Canada, the attempt at Revolution is virtually subdued. In Upper Canada, the revolutionary movements have not been followed by success, and the leading feature of interest is the occupation of Navy Island by a large party of Volunteers from the United States, under Mr M'Kenzie, the revolutionary patriot of Upper Canada, aided by Gen Van Rensselaer of Albany. They made a stand on the 15th and raised the Flag of Liberty. Navy Island lies below Grand Island, just above the village of Chippewa; it belongs to Canada, and contains about 360 acres. A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing under date Dec. 18th, says:

"As a place of security and defence it is about equal to the fortress of Giberalter. I have this day been to Navy Island, and spent most of the day there. I had an interview with M'Kenzie, Van Rensselaer and others, and found that they had organized a provisional Government, published a proclamation, and were preparing vigorously for a military campaign.—They have already on the Island several hundred volunteers, 5 pieces of cannon, 500 stand of arms with bayonents, 100 rifles, and plenty of ammunition and all kinds of food. All are in fine spirits, and scores and fifties are joining them every day, both from this side and from Canada. They are throwing up breast works, drilling the soldiers, and making all necessary preparations for defence. But the other party will never be so infatuated, as to attack them there; 500 men on that Island could keep of and destroy 10,000. M'Kenzie's plan is, as soon as he collects a couple of thousand or so, to march into Canada and take Niagara, Hamilton, Toronto, &c.

From the Boston Atlas.

Important news from the Niagara Frontier—Outrageous aggression of British Royalists—Slaughter of Twenty-Three American Citizens!!!

The intelligence presented in the subjoined account from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of Saturday last, is truly of a most startling nature. The royalists of Upper Canada have at last been guilty of an outrage upon the citizens of our frontier, which threatens the most portentous consequences. The neutrality of the frontier has been violated in the most atrocious manner. Citizens of the United States, peaceably collected in a steamboat on the waters of the United States, have been attacked & murdered by the troops of the English Government, with a barbarity at which common humanity recoils! A flame has been lighted, whose progress of desolation may not speedily be stayed. A spirit has been justly roused among the freemen of the frontier which we fear will overleap all restrictions in its irresistible outbreak.

The town of Schlosser, on the American side, which was the scene of the transactions recorded below, is nearly opposite Chippewa, with Navy Island lying nearly between the two places. It will be seen that many of the unfortunate persons on board the boat, were obliged to sleep there, because the public houses were full.

The most intense public agitation appears to have been produced at Buffalo by this astounding intelligence.—The Advertiser of that place states that public indignation had reached a fearful pitch. There was but one opinion felt or expressed. The awful fate of the passengers on board the Caroline filled every one with astonishment and horror. The following is the account as it appears in the Buffalo paper.—

STEAMBOAT CAROLINE BURNT.—TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST!!

8 o'clock, A. M. Capt. Keeler, of the schr. Agnes Barton, and F. Emmons, of this city, have just brought news by express from Schlosser, of an attack made this morning upon the steamboat Caroline, lying at that place which resulted in the destruction of the boat, and the DEATH OF TWENTY-TWO of her crew—only 12 escaping.

It is stated that the attack was made abou two o'clock by five boats of armed loyalists, containing from 100 to 150 men, who guarded the gangways, and 'no quarter!'

Capt. Appleby, of the Constitution, who went down as pilot of the Caroline yesterday, narrowly escaped with his life. He received a flesh wound and was pursued into the storehouse adjoining. A Mr. Durfee, lately belonging to the Stage office at the Eagle, in this city, lies on the dock with his brains blown out.

The Caroline was then set on fire, and finally drifted out into the current, and went over the Falls.

We give the above just as it was received, without vouching or any of the particulars. It may be proper to add, however, that Capt. Keeler, as we are informed, saw the results of the scene above described.

An Express has been started to ascertain fully the facts.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Caroline—The twelve o'clock express confirms the news of this morning. It is said that the Caroline was filled with visitors and not soldiers. The word with the loyalists was, "No prisoners!—no quarter!!"—Those who attempted to escape were killed, with a few exceptions—the boat was set on fire, and with the remainder towed into the current on the Canada side, which soon carried her over the Falls. The loyalists gave three cheers for Victoria, and under cover of the darkness, it is supposed, escaped the fire opened upon them from the Island. Those on board the boat slept there, because the public houses were full.

Capt. Harding, of the brig Indiana, escaped with a severe wound on the head; only one man was found on the shore, the one above mentioned; the rest reported *missing*—there is little doubt but they went over the Falls with the burning steamboat.

The Buffalo Advertiser of Saturday says—"Nothing is heard or talked of here to day, save the destruction of the Caroline. Public indignation at this act, has reached a fearful pitch. There is but one opinion felt or expressed. The awful fate of her crew fills every one with astonishment and horror. The presiding Mayor has issued a Proclamation in reference to the event. He most properly 'enjoins all to act with discretion, and only under the direction of the proper authorities.' The gentlemen composing the Volunteer City Guard have offered their services to the Mayor, to act as a patrol, and have been accepted. Brig. Gen. Burt has ordered the Regiments composing the 47th Brigade to rendezvous in this city. This, it will be borne in mind, is but a measure of precaution. In pursuance of this order, three companies of the 208th Regiment are ordered to assemble in front of the Court House this evening."

A posteript to the Buffalo Advertiser states that a letter has been received by Dr. E. Johnson of that place, from Gen. Van Rensalaer, which announces that the British forces *were actually landing on Grand Island.*

The means of access from Grand to Navy Island are very easy, as boats may float down from the former to the latter place. This facility of communication renders it a most desirable point for the loyalists to gain possession of. Of course it is incumbent on our government to put an immediate stop to such illegal aggressions.

FROM CANADA. The accounts from Navy Island are to the 27th ult, and from Buffalo to the 29th. From the Buffalo Journal Extra it appears that an abortive attempt was made on Wednesday night, 27th ult, by the royalist party to make a descent on Navy Island. On Wednesday morning the royalists also commenced the erection of a battery on the Canada shore, for the ostensible purpose of raking southwest corner of the Island. As soon as their operations were discovered, the patriots commenced a fire from ten guns—the shot nearly destroying the works of the enemy and causing men and officers to abandon them. Previous to this, however, a continued fire had been kept up from Chippewa to the highest point above, which was not returned by the Islanders.

In the afternoon an alarm was given that a number of boats had put out from Chippewa creek to make an attack. The artillery immediately fired upon them, destroying one or two of their barges, and forcing them back—several vollies were likewise fired from the infantry with effect.

About 11 at night the royalists, after making an unsuccessful attempt to land on Grand Island, commenced again to build their breast works, but were driven off. Another attempt at daybreak met the like result.

A VOICE FROM THE HERMITAGE.

The Atlas, one day last week, crowed out, *Van Buren deserted by General Jackson!* and quoted the calumny the old Hero has noticed in his letter below, and nailed to the counter;—[Boston Post.]

To the Editor of the Nashville Union.

SIR—A friend in Nashville has sent me the Republican Banner of the 19th inst. in which is contained the following statement:

THE PRESIDENT & EX-PRESIDENT.

"The old chief of the Hermitage, himself, appears to have lost all hope of Mr Van Buren's success in 'treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.' An intelligent and responsible correspondent communicates the fact, that on his recent visit to Nashville, General Jackson remarked, that Mr Van Buren's Administration *must go down:* that he knew that so soon as Mr V. B. called Congress together in September, and thereby admitted that he might possibly be wrong, his fate was sealed: if he had refused to convene the extra session, he would not now be in the MINORITY. But, said he, although the President must go down, he will fall in a GLORIOUS CAUSE. We do not pretend to give the exact words said to have been used on the occasion referred to, but have stated the substance of the remarks."

This is one of the many fabrications which have been made and circulated by those who control this paper, with the hope of prejudicing my character in the estimation of my countrymen. Neither during my late visit to Nashville, nor on any other occasion, have I used any remarks which can justify such a statement. It ascribes to me opinions that I never held and fears that I never entertained. I never for a moment harbored the thought that the administration of Mr Van Buren would not be successful. All his official acts manifest his determination to conform his administration to that construction of the constitution, which has ever been claimed and sustained by the republican party. Thus far he has shown, in my judgment that he has taken principle for his guide, and aims at no other object but the public good. It is, therefore, not possible that I could have used any language respecting him, which could create a doubt in the mind of any one as to my confidence in his future success.

It is with regret that I feel called upon to notice the effusions of a press which has been so generally characterised by a disregard of truth, and in respect to myself, by the most gross calumny. As it intimates, however, in this instance, that it has the authority of a respectable correspondent, I feel myself warranted in making this communication on the subject, in order that the public may not credit the misrepresentation of my feelings and views.—If the editors themselves are not this correspondent, it is to be expected that they will name him, and the time when and the place where, and before whom in Nashville, the alleged conversation was held.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, Dec. 21, 1837.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

WILLIAM FOSTER, Administrator on the estate of Nathan Foster, Jr. late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

EDWARD BLAKE, Administrator of the estate of Abiah Hime, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WALTER LESLEY,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Junior.

Paris, January 2, 1838. *22

FOUND in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Meal Bag containing several articles bed clothing. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LEVI BARBOUR.

South Paris, Jan. 5th, 1838. 21

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of ALFRED ANDREWS, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

ALFRED ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1837. 18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction at the Inn of Capt John Harris in Bethel, on Saturday the twenty seventh day of January next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, viz: all the right in equity of redemption which Cyrus Cole of Greenwood in said County, yeoman, has to redeem his homestead farm situated in Greenwood in said county, mortgaged to one Thomas Crocker, of Paris, in said county, Esquire, for security of the sum of about one hundred and twenty dollars. Further particulars and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, December 8, 1837. 3w18

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

ON the petition of Perez T. Record, Executor of the estate of Joseph Smith late of Hebron in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and fifty one dollars and eighty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

JOEL B. THAYER, Administrator of the estate of Moses Dudley late of Paris in said county, deceased having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

21 Copy. Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

AMOS PERLY,

late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to REUEL WASHBURN.

Livermore, January 2, 1838. 21*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JACOB MERRILL,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to AARON SOULE.

Turner, January 2, 1838. * 21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January 1838, at ten of the clock A. M. at the Inn of Simeon C. Gleason in Mexico, all the right in equity which John I. Cross has of redeeming the Farm and Buildings which he now occupies, situated in Mexico, the same having been attached on original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh'ff.

Mexico, Dec. 5th 1837. 3w18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January A. D. 1838 at one of the clock P. M. all the right in equity which John Smith, Jr. has of redeeming the farm which his father now occupies, situated in the town of Mexico, the same having been attached on original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh'ff.

Mexico, Dec. 5th, 1837. 3w19

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me. January 1, 1838.

Andrews Edward	Macomber Hannah
Blake Joseph	May Seth
Blake Mary A.	Noble Daniel
Blanchard Josiah	Osgood James
Brett Martin	Prince Thomas
Bartlett Nathan	Rogers Edmund
Chandler Abel 2,	Ramsdell Winslow 2
Cole Josiah	Robinson Preston
Daniels John 2	Swan Moses
Durell Isaac	Stowell J. B.
Doering Ether	Skillings Robert
Emery Nicholas	Tobie Lucy
Fobes Billings	Whittemore Isaiah
Fuller Nathaniel E.	Woodbury Charles
Hall Abijah Jr.	Winslow Luther P.
Libby Nathaniel	Walker Joseph
Lebaron Jane	Wolcott John

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction on Saturday the tenth day of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel in said County, all the right in equity which William Farwell of said Bethel, yeoman, has to redeem his homstead farm on which he now lives, & other lands thereunto adjoining, situated in said Bethel, the same having been mortgaged to Timothy J. Carter, of Paris, in said County, Esquire. Further particulars, and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale. AARON CROSS, Dept. Sh'ff.

Bethel, Dec 15, 1837. 3w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the tenth day of February next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Capt John Harris of Bethel, in said County, (viz) all the right in equity which Ezra T. Russell of Bethel in said County, trader, has to redeem a certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated on Bethel Hill, so called, in said County, being the same stand where the said Russell now lives, mortgaged to James Walker of Bethel in said County, Esquire.—Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Dec. 15, 1837. 3w20

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Benj. Blake late of Brownfield deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of November last, is allowed to such creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid at the office of the Selectmen in Brownfield on the first Saturday of April and May next, from two to five o'clock P. M. of each of said days.

ZACHARIAH GIBSON.
WILLIAM C. BANGS.

Brownfield, Dec. 14th, 1837. *3w20

Wanted Immediately.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given. JOHN CASEY.

Norway-Village, Dec 1837. 20

Saddle & Harness Making, Chaise Trimming, &c.

SM. NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly so occupied by W Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1, 1838 tf20

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of dry hard wood. Also a few cords of live Hemlock Bark. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, &c. and CASH. tfeatpotp19

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wasteful habit.—*Cincin. News.*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of land in the town of Weld, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to the undersigned, Collector of the town Weld, for the year 1836, the respective sums, viz:

Names unknown.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax
	18	1	188	33	56
	18	2	189	33	56
	18	3	190	33	56
	18	4	191	16	27
	18	5	192	22	37
	18	8	195	39	65
	15	3	160	44	75
	15	5	160	44	75
	15	6	160	83	1,50
	15	9	160	41	75
	16	5	160	44	75
	16	9	160	44	1,31
	17	6	160	33	56
	17	7	160	44	75
	18	10	197	16	27
	18	11	198	11	19
	18	12	225	11	19
	16	10	160	55	94
	16	11	160	44	75
	16	12	180	11	19
	17	3	160	77	1,31
Charles Pratt,	1	12	132	50	85
Unknown,	2	3	144	52	94
	14	3	80	44	75
	18	9	196	44	75
	16	8	160	54	75
	9	1	100	44	75
	17	8	150	11	19
	17	9	160	16	27
	16	4	160	20	34
	18	7	196	6	10
	17	10	160	11	19
	17	5	160	9	15
	17	6	160	22	37

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Tuesday, the first day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the store of Allen & Walker, in Weld, as will be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges.

JOHN W. KEEN, Collector.

Weld, Dec. the 12th, 1837. 3w20

County of Oxford to Job Prince Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1837 March 29. To one day to appoint agents to take the census in the unincorporated Townships in said County, pursuant to an Act of March 8th, 1837, 3,00
Travel from Turner to Paris & home, 34 miles. 3,40
May 2. To travel from Turner to Brownfield on Pet. of Daniel Bean and als. 55 miles. 5,50
To one day viewing on said Pet. 3,00
" 3. To travel from Brownfield to Hiram and back to Brownfield on Pet. of Joseph Brown and als. being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners 15 miles. 1,50
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 9,00
" 8. To one day hearing the parties and adjudicating on Pet. of Daniel Bean and als. 3,00
" 10. To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovel on Pet. of Wm. Lebarron and als. 16 miles. 1,60
To three days viewing hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 9,00
" 13. To travel from said Hutchin's to Bassett's Tavern in Lovel on Pet. of James Walker and als. 2 miles. 1,20
To 1 day on said Pet. 1,50
To travel home to Turner 40 miles. 4,00
1 day assessing Tax on Township No. 6. 1,50
June 13. To travel from Turner to Zury Robinson's in Sumner on Pet. of John Moulton and als. 14 ms. 1,40
To three days viewing hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9,00
To travel from David W. Corlis' in Sumner home. 1,10
To 4 days making plans and reports. 12,00
$69,70

JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Job Prince and made oath that the within account by him subscribed, is true as to time and charges, and as to distance according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson Dr.

1837 For services as County Commissioner.

March 28. To travel from Brownfield to Paris Court House and home, 72 miles. 7,20
" 29. To one day appointing agents to take the census in unincorporated places in said County. 3,00
May 2. To travel from my house to Zack. Miller's in Brownfield and home, twice on pet. of Daniel Bean & others, 10 miles. 1,00
To 2 days attendance on said pet. 6,00
" 3. To travel from Brownfield to John Kimball's in Hiram and home on pet. of Joseph Brown and others, on a joint view with Cumberland County Commissioners, 20 miles. 2,00
To 3 days attendance on said petition. 9,00
" 10. To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovel on pet. of Wm. Lebarron and others, 14 miles. 1,40
To three days attendance on said Pet. 9,00
" 13. To travel from Moses Hutchins' Jr. to Joseph Bassett's in Lovell and home on Pet. of James WalkerJr. and others, 15 miles, and ½ days attendance. 3,00
June 12. To travel from Brownfield to Zury Robinson's in Sumner and home on pet. of John Moulton & others, 98 miles. 9,80
" 13 & 14. To 1 2-3 days attendance on said pet. 5,00
$56,40

ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Abel Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time and charges, and as to distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.

March 29. To one day at Paris to appoint agents to take the census in unincorporated places in said County 3,00
To travel to and from Paris 40 miles. 4,00
April 2. To travel to Carthage and home to carry papers to Freeman Ellis Agent, 24 miles. 2,00
May 2. To travel from home to Brownfield on pet. of Daniel Benn and als. 58. 5,80
To one day viewing on said pet. 3,00
" 3. To travel from Brownfield to Hiram on pet. of Joseph Brown & als. 7½ miles. ,75
To 3 days viewing and hearing the parties jointly with the Commissioners of Cumberland Co. 9,00
To travel from Hiram to Brownfield, 7½ miles. ,75
" 8. To hearing the parties on pet. of Daniel Bean and als. and adjudicating on same one day. 3,00
" 10. To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovel on pet. of Wm. Labarron and als. 16 miles. 1,60
To three days viewing, hearing the parties, &c. on said pet. 9,00
To travel from said Hutchins' to Bassetts in Lovell, 2 miles, on pet. of James Walker, ,20
" 13. To ½ day on said pet. 1,50
To travel home on said pet. 43 miles. 4,30
To ½ day assessing Tax on township No. 6. 1,50
June 13. To travel from home to Zury Robinson's in Sumner, on pet. of John Moulton & als. 10 ms. 1,00
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 9,00
To travel from David W. Corlis' home on said pet. 12 miles. 1,20
$60,60

JOHN HEARSEY

Oxford, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared John Hearsey and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time, charges, and as to distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.

July 4. To travel from Turner to Denmark and home on pet. of Committee of town of Denmark, 90 ms. 9,00
To two days viewing, hearing the parties &c. 6,00
Sept. 12. To travel from Turner to Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 50 miles. 3,00
To two days viewing, hearing the parties. 6,00
" 15. To travel from Andover to Bethel on pet. of James Walker and als. 18 miles. 1,80
To four days hearing parties and locating. 12,00
To 5½ days viewing, hearing parties and locating on pet. of Frederick Coburn and als. 16,50
" 25. To travel from Greenwood to Paris and back to Greenwood to adjourn, on pet. of Committee of town of Paris and ½ day. 3,10
" 26. To travel from Noble's Corner in Norway to Eleazer Dunham Jr's. in Paris on pet. of Committee of the town of Paris 10 miles. 1,00
To viewing and hearing the parties 3½ days. 10,50
To travel from said Dunham's home 22 miles. 2,20
Oct. 3. To travel from Turner to Baldwin and back on pet. of Ephraim Flint and als. being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners, 128 miles. 12,80
To 1½ day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 4,50
" 10. To travel from Turner to Buckfield and home on pet. of Isaac Chase and als. 16 miles 1,60
To one day viewing, hearing the parties. 3,00
" 11. To travel from Turner to Jay on pet. of N. Crafts and als. 2,00
to one day viewing on said petition. 3,00
" 12. To travel from Jay to Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. being an adjourned meeting, 22 miles. 2,20
To 1½ day viewing and adjudicating on said pet. 4,50
To travel home 30 miles. 3,00
" 16. To travel from Turner to S. Paris on pet. of a committee of the town of Paris, being an adjourned meeting. 2,00
To two days viewing and adjudicating on said pet. 6,00
" 18. To travel from S. Paris to David Morrill's in Sumner, on pet. of said Morrill and als. 13 miles. 1,30
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said pet. 9,00
To one day locating on pet. of Isaac Chase and als. and closing up Reports. 3,00
To travel from Jona. Buck's in Buckfield home. 4,00
" 24. To travel from Turner to Flagstaff mills in the County of Somerset on pet. of Joshua Gaslin and als. being a joint view with Somerset Commissioners, 85 miles. 8,50
To 3½ days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 10,50
To travel home 85 miles. 8,50
" one day making Reports and plans. 3,00
$160,50

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 22, 1837. Sworn to Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.

To travel from Brownfield to Samuel Gibson's in Denmark and home on pet. of Samuel Gibson & als. 16 miles. 1,60
July 6. To 2 days services on said pet. 6,00
Sept. To travel from Brownfield to Jos. Hall's in Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 57 miles. 5,70
" 13. To 2 days attendance on said petition, and adjourned. 6,00
To travel from Andover Corner to James Walker's in Bethel 18 miles, on pet. of James Walker 1,80
" 16. To 4½ days attendance on said pet. 13,50
" 20. To 6 days attendance on pet. of Frederick Coburn and als. 18,00
To travel from David Noyes' in Norway to Ebenezer Dunham's Jr. in Paris on pet. of John Porter and als. and home 46 miles—adjourned. 4,60
To travel from Brownfield to Paris Cape agreeable to adjournment 33 miles. 3,30
" 26 To 7 days attendance on said pet. 21,00
Oct. To travel from Brownfield to Richard Fitch in Baldwin and home, on pet. of Ephraim Flint & others, being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners, 25 miles. 2,50
" 3. to 1½ days attendance on said pet. 4,50
" travel from Brownfield to Bridgham's tavern in Buckfield on pet. of Isaac Chase and others, 43 miles. 4,30
" 10. to 2 days attendance on said petition. 6,00
" travel from Buckfield to Jay hill on pet. of Nathan Crafts and als. 18 miles, and one days attendance on said pet. 4,50
to travel from Jay hill to Jos. Hall's in Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. agreeable to adjournment, and from said Halls home 88 ms. 8,80
" 12. to 1½ days attendance on said pet. 4,50
to travel from Paris Cape to David Morrill's in Sumner, on pet. of David Morrill and others 13 miles. 1,30
" 18. to three days attendance on said pet. 9,00
to travel from Brownfield to Flagstaff mills on the the Dead River in Somerset Co. on pet. of Joshua Gaslin and als. being a joint view with Somerset Co. Commissioners, 86 miles. 8,60
" 24. to 3½ days attendance on said pet. 10,50
to travel from said Flagstaff home 128 miles. 12,80
$159,10

The foregoing account is true as to time and to distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 2, 1837. Sworn to, Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.

July 5. To travel to Denmark and home on pet. of Committee of Denmark 100 miles. 10 00
to 2 days on same. 6,00
Sept. 13. to travel to Joseph Halls in Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 16 miles. 1,60
to 2 days on same. 6,00
" 16 to travel from Andover to James Walker's in Bethel on pet. of James Walker and als. 1,80
to 4 days on pet. of James Walker and als. 12,00
" 20 to 6 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on pet. of Fred. Coburn and als. 18,00
" 26. to travel from David Noyes' in Norway to E. Dunham's in Paris on pet. of John Porter & als. Committee of Paris, 9 miles. ,90
to 5 days on said pet. before adjournment. 15,00
Oct. 3. to travel from said Paris to Baldwin on pet. of Ephraim Flint and als. 48 miles. 4,80
to 1½ days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same. 4,50
to travel from Hiram home on same, 66 miles. 6,60
" 10. to travel to Buckfield on pet. of Isaac Chase and als. 15 miles. 1,50
to one day on same viewing and hearing parties. 3,00
to travel to Jay on same, 18 miles. 1,80
" 11. to one day on pet. of Nathan Crafts, by adjournment. 3,00
to travel from Jay home, 6 miles. ,60
" 12. to travel from home to Joseph Hall's in Rumford and back, on pet. of Lyman Rawson, by adjournment, 32 miles. 3,20
to 1½ day on same. 4,50
" 16. to travel from home to S. Paris on pet. of John Porter and als. 22 miles. 2,20
to 2 days on same on adjournment. 6,00
" 18. to travel from S. Paris to David Morrill's in Sumner, on pet. of David Morrill et als. 13 miles. 1,30
to travel from Jona. Bucks home on same, 16 ms. 1,60
to three days viewing and hearing the parties. 9,00
" 24. to travel from home to Flagstaff on Dead river and home again on pet. of Joshua Gaslin and als 140 miles. 14,00
to 3½ days on same. 10,00
$149,40

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged, according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOHN HEARSEY.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 2, 1837. Sworn to before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss: County Commissioner's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1837.

Job Prince,	travel 40 miles	$4,	attendance 3 days	$9	13,00
Abel Gibson,	" 90 "	$9	" 3 "	$9	18,00
John Hearsey	" 40 "	$4	" 3 "	$9	13,00

October Term, A. D. 1837.

Job Prince,	travel 40 miles	$4,	attendance 3 days	$9	13,00
Abel Gibson,	" 90 "	$9,	" 3 "	$9	18,00
John Hearsey,	" 40 "	$4,	" 3 "	$9	13,00

The foregoing accounts were severally *examined, audited*, and *amount* certified by the County Attorney and Clerk agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Co. of Oxford, Dec. 26, 1837.

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on ev wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) the whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court -street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKeETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale al the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 18

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 5 1y65p

To the Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, 1837.

RODNEY CHAFFIN, of Buckfield, in said County, Housewright, respectfully shows that on the 25th day of June 1836, he made a contract in writing with John Taylor of said Buckfield, Corcwainer, a proprietor of land, for the erecting of a dwelling house for said Taylor, to be situated on said Taylor's land in said Buckfield, near the dwelling house of Nathan Atwood, and for furnishing labor and materials for the same—that pursuant to said contract, said Chaffin did erect and complete said house, so far as by said contract was incumbent on him to do; and furnished labor and materials therefor, as by said contract he had agreed to do: said contract having been duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, as by law in such cases is provided; by all which said Chaffin has a lien on said dwelling house and the lot of land on which the same stands, to secure the payment of his charges and expenses for labor and materials thus arising, amounting in the whole to two hundred and ninety-five dollars and interest thereon. He therefore prays your Honors to order a sale of said land with the said house and appurtenances as by law is provided, and that his said claim be paid out of the proceeds thereof.

RODNEY CHAFFIN, by SAM'L F. BROWN, his Attorney.

Buckfield, July 28, 1837.

Oxford, ss:—Clerks Office, July 29, 1837. The a received and filed. Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a Court of Common Pleas holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to all creditors having a lien as aforesaid on said estate to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, and make out their claims under such contracts; and to the owner or owners of said estate to appear at the same time and place, and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree that such estate shall be sold, should not be passed; by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before the next term of this Court to be holden as aforesaid.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

17 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1838, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Isaac Chase, Esq. in Turner, all the right in equity which Ambrose Mitchell of said Turner, County of Oxford, has to redeem a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, situated at Chase's Mills in said Turner, and is the same on which said Mitchell now lives and which was conveyed to said Mitchell by Jairus Allen of said Turner, by deed bearing date in June 1836. Said land is mortgaged to said Allen to secure the payment of certain notes, named in said mortgage deed. Terms made known at time of sale.

PHILO CLARK, Dep't Sh'ff.

Turner, Dec. 12, 1837. 3w18

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 10, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of land given by me to Oliver Newman of Carthage, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, dated Weld, February 18th, 1834, as I have received no value therefor, and shall not pay said note.

ABEL HOLT.

Dec. 8, 1837. 3w18

☞NOTICE.☜

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, are requested to make payment by the first of January next to Jeremiah Howe 2d, or their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d. HIRAM HUBBARD.

Norway, Oct. 21, 1837. 11

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of January next at one of the clock in the afternoon at the Inn of Capt. John Harris in Bethel, viz: all the right in equity which Benjamin Goodenow, Jr. has to redeem his homestead farm, situated in Bethel in said County, mortgaged to one Eri Starnes of Gilead in said County, yeoman. Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, December 8, 1837. 3w18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Monday the fifteenth day of January A. D. 1838, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which Levi Lyford has in and to the following parcel of real estate, viz: being the homestead farm on which the said Levi Lyford now lives in said Livermore, and is part of lot numbered ten on the east side of the Androscoggin river, in said town, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, thence southerly half the width of said lot, thence easterly the same width, far enough to contain fifty acres, thence north to the original north line of said lot, thence west to the first mentioned bounds, containing fifty acres more or less, and one other tract or parcel of land situated in said Livermore on the east side of said river, being the north half of the westerly half of lot numbered fifty, containing fifty acres more or less, and all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption, which the said Levi Lyford had in said premises on the 21st day of June A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original Writ Said parcels of land being under mortgage to Joseph Lyford by deed dated the tenth day of April A. D. 1835, to which deed reference may be had. LEE STRICKLAND, Deputy Sheriff

Livermore, December, 16, 1837 3w18

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on sundry Executions, the same having been previously attached on the writs, and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of O. S. Coffran in Waterford in said County on Monday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity that Sumner Stone has in and to redeem a parcel of real estate situate in the upper Village, so called, in said Waterford, being the same premises that are now occupied by Oliver S. Coffran for a tavern, and being the same premises that said Stone conveyed to Daniel Brown, Esq. by mortgage deed, dated the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, payable one fourth in three months; one fourth in one year; one fourth in two years; and one fourth in three years from the date of said mortgage deed, with interest annually. Also taken as above and will be sold at the same time and place, at Public Vendue, all the right in equity that said Stone has in and to a certain farm situate in the easterly part of said Waterford, being the same farm that said Stone conveyed by mortgage deed to William C. Whitney, Esq. dated the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1832, to secure the payment of seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars, payable in two years with interest annually. Reference being had to the above mentioned deeds for a more particular description of both said parcels of land

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.

Waterford, Dec. 13, 1837. 3w18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Nehemiah C Rice, in Brownfield, on the twenty-third day of January next, A. D. 1838, at ten o'clock A. M. all the right in equity which John Folsom of Brownfield, in said county has (or had in the month of May last, being the time the attachment was made on the writ) in and to redeem the following described real estate, to wit: a part of a lot of land situated in said Brownfield, described in the deed as being "the northerly half of a lot numbered thirty-six, which lies on the westerly side of the county road leading from Fryeburg to Porter, and adjoining land owned by Elisha Cotton, Jr, on the south, and land owned by John Wentworth on the west, containing about thirty acres more or less, reserving three acres that Abel Gibson deeded off from the west side, to John Wentworth, which was conveyed to James Steel by the said John Folsom by deed bearing date the 20th September 1834, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 16, page 135 Further particulars made known at time and place of sale.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, Deputy Sheriff.

Fryeburg, Dec. 18, 1837 3w19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the twenty-second day of January next, 1838, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Jeremiah Howe, 2d, in Norway Village, all the right in equity of redemption which Josiah Black has to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in Holmes, so called, in said County, and being lot numbered seven in the third range of lots, in said Holmes, according to the survey of James Emes and Silas Thurlow, and containing two hundred acres, more or less, being the same which he had on the eighteenth day of July last, when the same was attached on the original writ, and the same being mortgaged to William Reed, by deed dated June 18, 1833, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars and interest.

ASA THAYER, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

Norway, Dec. 18, 1837. 4w19

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds o Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them to all places Wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of James H. Willington, late of Peru, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of November last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house lately occupied by said deceased in Peru aforesaid, on the last Saturdays of March, April, and May next, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

SAMUEL MORRILL, } Commissioners.
JAMES H FARNUM. }

December 23, 1837. 3w19

PROSPECTUS OF THE *DAILY AGE.*

THE Publishers of THE AGE propose to issue a Daily Paper during the next session of the Legislature, (provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured,) to contain a report of the proceedings and debates in both branches, together with the news of the day, a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and the usual quantity of editorial matter.

The price of the Daily Age will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for the session, and to those of our regular subscribers who do not discontinue the weekly paper, *One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents.*

Any person procuring six subscribers and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

We earnestly desire that the names of all subscribers may be forwarded as early as the 25th of December. The price of all subscriptions from abroad must be paid by the first of January, or some person known to us, become responsible therefor.

☞*In case sufficient encouragement is not afforded for a daily paper, we will publish one three times a week, at $1 for the session, or seven copies for $6, provided subscribers enough can be obtained to pay the necessary expenses. If any shall forward money for the daily, and a thrice weekly paper only should be published, the latter will be forwarded and the balance of the money returned by the Representatives from the several towns.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1837.

Maine Daily Journal.

WE have been induced by letters from various parts of the State to issue proposals for publishing a Daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The session will be one of unusual interest, the parties being nearly balanced in strength, though the Whigs will unquestionably have the ascendancy in the State government.

It is well understood we believe that a daily paper for the session only, has not generally paid the expenses of publication. The price was put too low in the first place, and it has not been easy to raise it and satisfy the public. We began a small daily in 1832 at $1 per session. Finding in subsequent years that we lost money by it, we tried a tri-weekly. This also paid but poorly, as we were obliged to keep the same number of reporters, and print the same quantity of matter without any of the advertising profits which sustain daily papers in large towns. Last year the times were so hard that we published only the weekly. But something more is now expected, and we have therefore issued proposals for a daily paper at $1,50 in advance for the session. This will in reality be no more than our original price, as the sessions are now about 30 per cent. longer than they were seven years ago.

Those who are already subscribers to the weekly and continue to take it while taking the Daily will be charged $1,25.

Any person obtaining seven subscribers and paying for them, will be entitled to one paper extra for his compensation, and for a greater number he will be allowed in the same ratio.

We wish the list of names sent to us by mail or otherwise on or before the middle of December, that we may know whether we have subscribers enough to justify us in publishing a Daily; for if we do not we shall issue a Tri-weekly.

The list of subscribers may be sent to us in single letters, and the pay forwarded by members of the Legislature when they come to the seat of Government.

We shall have pretty full, and we hope accurate reports of Legislative proceedings, and of the daily proceedings of Congress. LUTHER SEVERANCE

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1837.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Abel Delano, in Livermore in said County, on Monday the fifteenth day of January A. D. 1838, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption, which Sumner Stone has in the following described real estate, to wit: the several parcels of real estate situate in said Livermore, which William H. Bretton conveyed to the said Stone, Daniel Brown, George W. Springer, and Joel Whitmore by warrantee deed, dated the thirtieth day of June A. D 1835, and recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 44, pages 486 and 487—reference being had to said deed for a more particular description of said premises, and all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which the said Stone had in said premises on the tenth day of May A. D. 1836, when the same was attached upon the original writ: said premises being under mortgage to the said Bretton for about eighteen thousand dollars. A more particular description of the premises and incumbrances thereon will be given at the time and place of sale.

LEE STRICKLAND, Deputy Sh'ff.

December, 16th, 1837. 3w18

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Gen. James Steele, late of Brownfield in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented to be insolvent, give notice that six months commencing the twenty-eighth day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims—and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Gen Daniel Bean in said Brownfield, on the last Saturdays of January, March, and May next, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. o'each of said days DANIEL TYLER, Jr.

Brownfield, Dec 9, 1837. WM. G. BANGS.

3w18 ISAAC ROBIN }

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the sixth day of January next—1838, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of John Harris in Bethel, all the right in equity of redemption which William H. Pingree has to redeem a certain farm or parcel of land situated in Albany in said County, and being a part of lots numbered two in the fourth and fifth range of lots in said town, containing one hundred acres, more or less, the same being mortgaged to Polly Rawson, by deed dated March 16, 1836, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars and interest; and for a more particular description reference is had to the Registry of Deeds, Book 47, Page 514.

ASA THAYER, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

Norway, Dec. 4, 1837. 4w17

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the county of Oxford, will be sold at the Inn of the subscriber in Dixfield, at Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the seventeenth day of February next at 10 o'clock A. M so much of the real estate of Henry White, late of Mexico in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of Eight Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, excepting the widow's dower therein,—two other lots in Mexico, being No 7 in the 5th, and 8 in the 6th Ranges of lots. Also about half an acre on the Dixfield side of Wilbs river, formerly used as a mill privilege, and mill yard, together with the Saw Mill Building and mill apparatus in and appurtenant to the same—also the reversion of the widow's dower in the homestead aforesaid if necessary. Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

SAMUEL MORRILL, Adm'r.

December 23, 1837. 3w19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 19th day of January 1838, at ten of the clock, A. M. on the premises, all the right in equity, which Turner Pratt has of redeeming the Farm, and buildings which he now occupies, situated in the town of Weld, in said County, the same having been attached on the original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dep't Sh'ff.

Weld, Dec. 5th, 1837, 3w19

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of ALFRED ANDREWS, &Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

ALFRED ANDREWS, ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1837.